

Mapping the Centuries

Pre-Workshop Information

Outline:

This session blends local history and mapping skills. Your pupils will investigate large floor maps from 1760, 1880 and the present day to discover some of the major features of our area. The workshop will explore why features in the borough have developed the way they have and go away with some very interesting stories about weird and wonderful happenings. Chronological ordering and grid referencing will be used throughout the session.

Duration: 1.5 hours

Links with Units of Study:

- **National Curriculum Areas:** Geography, History, Local Studies
- QCA Geography: Unit 1. Around our school - the local area.
- QCA Geography: Unit 6: Investigating our local area
- QCA History: Unit 12: How did life change in our locality in Victorian times?
- QCA History: Unit 18: What was it like to live here in the past?

Please note, with prior notice this session can be adapted to reflect one of the above units of study more heavily than the others to make the session as relevant as possible to what pupils are studying at the time, please do contact us if you think we could related this session to something you are studying in school.

Aims and Learning Objectives:

The session will provide children with the opportunities to:

- explore maps of an area close to their school
- develop their map skills by identifying key features
- use their speaking and listening skills and practice their ability to share and take turns
- develop their understanding of the passing of time in one locality
- develop their vocabulary relating to the passing of time, housing and natural features
- contribute individually to a whole class project



What we expect:

- **Whilst museum education staff will run the session, support in the classroom is required in order to minimise the risks involved with the session items, enforce the school's behaviour policy and ensure artefacts are handled appropriately.**
- **Your institution will reimburse the museum for the cost of any item/items that needs to be replaced due to loss/theft/breakage (through inappropriate behaviour) during the programme.**

Mapping the Centuries

Pre-Workshop Activity Ideas

History

- Ask children to think about the house they live in and places they visit in the local area, when was their house or school built and how does this contrast to the style of other buildings. Look at photographs of different buildings and natural features around where they live.
- Look for street and area names on their way to school. How do they think places got their names?

Geography

- How has the borough developed in the way it has, think about natural features such as the river Wandle and the land (is it flat or hilly, would it have had rich or poor soil) what would the advantages or disadvantages of these features been in relation to defence against invaders, sustaining the inhabitants (food water, shelter etc.)

Art

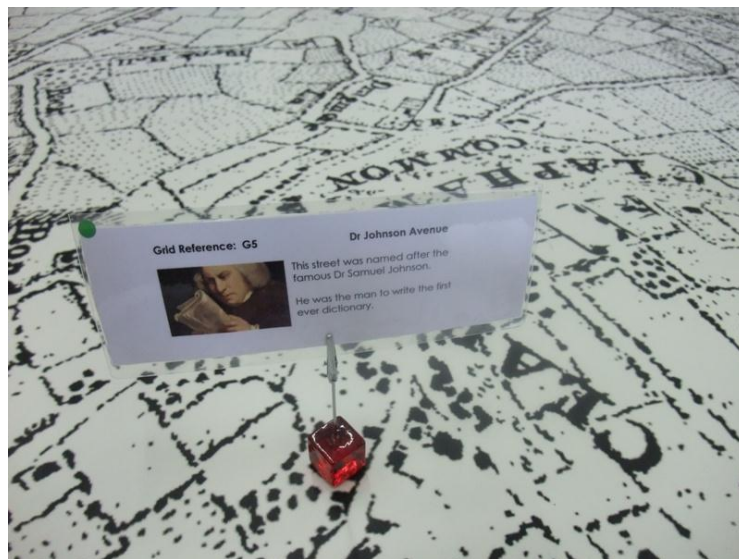
- Create a 3D map of your local area using paint, card, and recycled materials or paper maché including the key historical, and geographical features of the area such as the town hall, river Wandle and Springfield Hospital.

Mapping the Centuries

Post Workshop Resource Pack

We very much hope you enjoyed the museum workshop and we would be very grateful to hear your views on this or other elements of the educational services of the museum. If you have any comments or concerns that have not been addressed in our evaluation, please contact us at bookings@wandsworthmuseum.co.uk.

This resource pack is designed to support you and your pupils after participation in the **Mapping the Centuries workshop**. Wherever possible we have tried to keep information relevant to the local area.



Please feel free to contact us should you have any further enquiries about the content of this resource pack or Wandsworth in relation to the themes addressed in this workshop.

Rocque's 1760 Map.

Themes include, buildings, transport, land use and place names.



Stanford's 1880 Map.

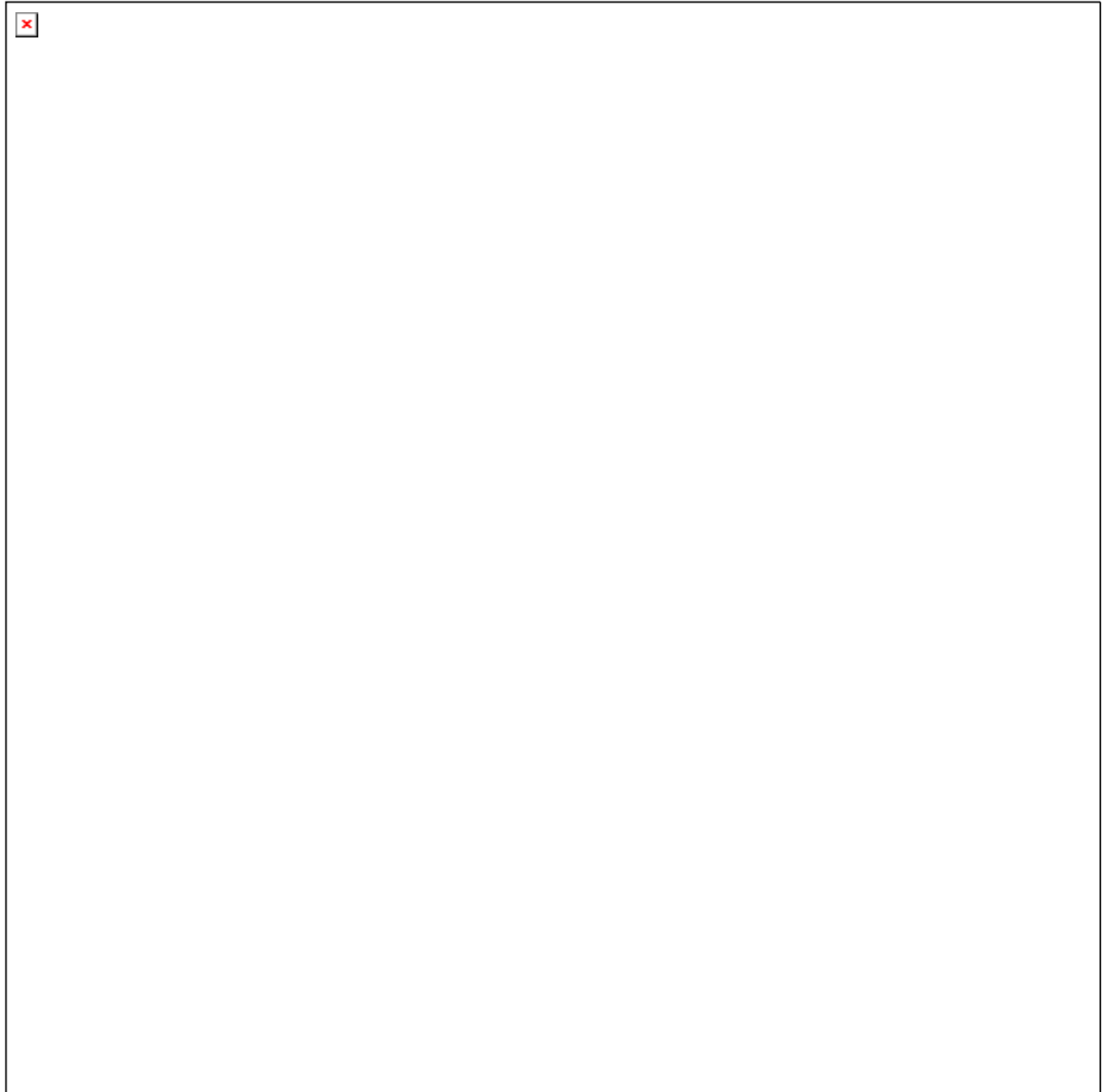
Themes include, land use, industry, railways and roads.





Modern Ordnance Survey Map.

Themes include, roads, tubes, parks and homes



Modern Stories

Hunt for....

The River Wandle



In May 2011 The Wandle Trust decided to do a clean-up of the River Wandle in Earlsfield, in 1 day they found:

... 44 tyres, 13 metal pipes, 6 rubber pipes, 4 corrugated plastic sheets, 4 carpets, 3 mattresses, 3 metal cylinders, 3 trellises, 2 industrial bolts of fabric, 2 sheets of wire mesh, 2 pillows, 2 ghetto blasters, 2 tricycles, 2 pushchairs, 2 car seats, 2 coconuts, 1 motor bike, 1 safe, 1 car battery, 1 bucket, 1 lamp post, 1 kitchen sink, 1 bedhead, 1 metal trolley, 1 television, 1 gas canister, 1 toilet, 1 heater, 1 football, 1 washing machine plus around 80 bags of assorted other rubbish...

Hunt for....

Dr Johnson Avenue



This street was named after the famous Dr Samuel Johnson, who was the man to write the first ever dictionary.

Hunt for....

Balham Tube Station



The Northern Line was built 80 years ago but in 1940 saw one of the worse bomb disasters of the Second World War.

Hunt for....

Huguenot Cemetery



The front of the building shows the crest of Wandsworth.

Can you see the tears of the Huguenots?
These are to remind us how it must have felt for the Huguenots to leave their homes in France and come here 350 years ago.

Hunt for....

Southside



Southside shopping centre opened in 1971 and was very fashionable at the time.

The builders went on to make lots of the same buildings in other places in the country.

Before Southside shopping centre was built, dogs used to race around a track here.



Stories from the 1800s

Hunt for....

Drouet's Asylum

Around the time that Victoria became Queen, a man called Alfred Drouet set up a home for poor children at the Broadway.



The Scan

Hunt for....

Drouet's Asylum



Mr Drouet did not spend enough money on the children in the home and it became a horrible place to live. 118 children died of a disease from the water.

Mr Drouet was found guilty of the children's murder but later released.

Hunt for....

Wandsworth Prison



In Victorian times, there were child prisoners in Wandsworth prison.

Prison records show that George Davey, aged 10 was imprisoned and given 1 month hard labour for stealing two rabbits.



Hunt for....

The Priory

The Priory was the location of a famous and unsolved murder of a rich lawyer. After getting married to a lady called Florence he was mysteriously poisoned and to this day no one knows who killed him.



Hunt for....

Clapham Road

This man was called Dan Leno. He was very poor when he was born but became the highest paid entertainer in the world and lived in Clapham Road.



Stories from the 1700s

Hunt for....

Bleak Hall



Find the building called Bleak Hall. Bleak Hall was a large house and farm rented by Mr Thomas Cubitt.

Thomas Cubitt was in charge of making Buckingham Palace larger for Queen Victoria.

Hunt for.... Clapham Common North Side

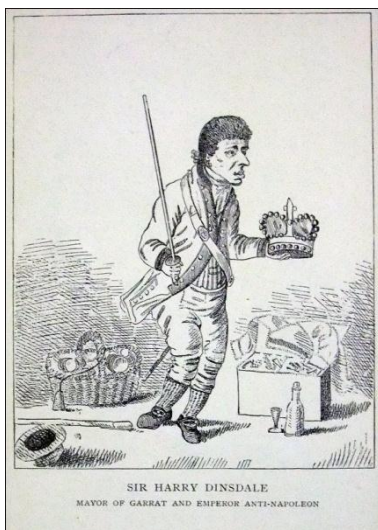


Samuel Pepys was famous for writing about the Fire of London.

Did you know he lived on Clapham Common North Side when Wandsworth would have looked like this?

Hunt for....

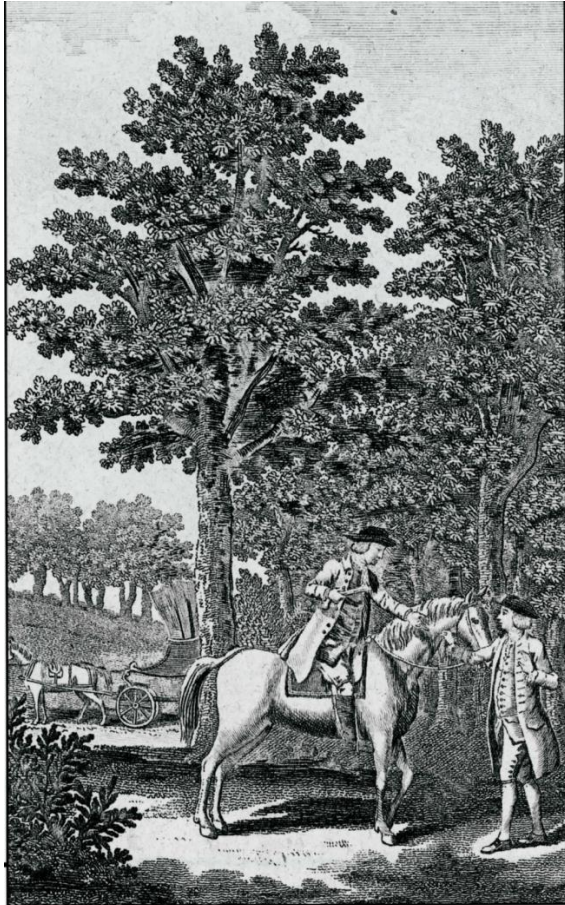
Garratt Lane



It was tradition to elect strange people as the Mayor of Garratt.

Sir Harry Dinsdale became the Mayor in 1796. He described himself as an Emperor, which is why he is holding a sword and a crown.

Hunt for ...



Putney Heath

During the 18th Century there was a real danger of meeting a highway man on Putney Heath.

The main road from London to Portsmouth ran across the Heath which meant valuable objects and wealthy people were often travelling across it.

This picture shows a highwayman called William Page robbing a gentleman on Putney Heath.

The body of a famous highway man called Jerry Abershawe was hung on Putney Heath as a lesson to others.

Hunt for....

Putney Bridge

The first Putney Bridge was made of wood.
It was very important because it was one of the few places it was possible to cross the River Thames.



Hunt for...

Wimbledon Common

Wimbledon Common was a popular place to fight duels.

This was a way to sort out an argument by each man firing a pistol at the other.

In 1841 one of the last duels in England took place on Wimbledon Common between two soldiers.

Luckily the local miller, who was also a policeman, saw the event and arrested the two men.



Hunt for...

A Tight-Rope Walker



This picture shows Madam Genevieve. She tried to walk across the Thames on a tight-rope in 1861.

Unfortunately she fell off when her tight-rope began to collapse and broke her leg.

Hunt for...

In Victorian Britain many children suffered from a disease called tuberculosis which made them too weak to go to school.

In Battersea Park an open air school was started so children with tuberculosis could have fresh air and regular rests.



Hunt For.....

Battersea Gas Works

It was possible to buy gas here so cheaply that people would often come with giant balloons. When the balloons were filled with gas they would rise into the air.

Hunt for...

Battersea Fields

Battersea Fields were a popular place to fight duels.

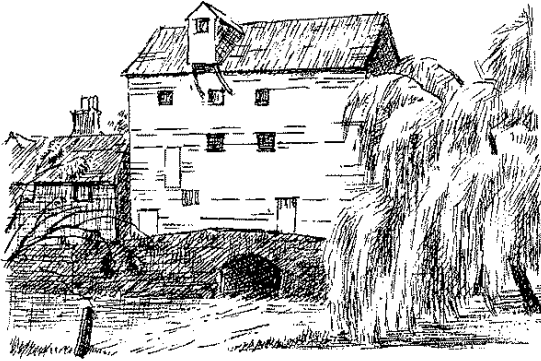
This was a way to sort out an argument by each man firing a pistol at the other.

This picture shows the Duke of Wellington, a famous military man, shooting at his opponent.



Hunt for....

The Upper Mill



There were mills all along the river at this time. Find the one where Southside shopping centre is now.

It was called The Upper Mill and treated leather and then made oil.

Hunt for....

Features of Southfields



Today there is an actual town called **Southfields** but what did the place used to be?

What was across the road from it that is quite interesting?



Transport

Bridges

Putney Bridge dates back to 1729, and therefore can be seen in all three maps. It was originally a wooden structure with a toll house on each side. The presence of the bridge increased the amount of coach travel in and around this area at this time. Merchants would use the bridge to travel from the south into Westminster as it was one of the only points to cross the Thames by coach. Although improvements to the wooden structure were contemplated over the years it remained the same until Bazalgette's 1886.

Wandsworth Bridge, opened in 1873, is thought to have been poorly designed and poorly constructed resulting in it having much less traffic than its counterpart in Putney. It was originally tolled but as of 1880 authorities decided to make passage over the bridge free of charge. In 1940 the present bridge was constructed.

There is thought to have been **a bridge across the river Wandle** (now in Wandsworth High Street) since medieval times. The first record of a stone structure in this location is in 1569.

The First Railway

The Surrey Iron Railway – the world's first public railway – opened in 1803. It ran from Croydon to Wandsworth, close to the route of the river Wandle. It was built to transport the products of the Wandle mills to Wandsworth, where goods would be then shipped along the Thames to London. The railway was designed to carry horse-drawn vehicles and was open for use by anyone, on payment of a toll. Unfortunately it was not a financial success and, from the 1830s, had to compete with the new steam railways. The Surrey Iron Railway Company went out of business in 1846.

Trams

Trams were quite controversial when they were introduced into the borough in the 1880s. Before public transport, people would have travelled by horse drawn coaches but trams suddenly allowed the working classes to travel more easily. In addition to concerns about the noise they created some people worried that trams would mean that poorer people would move out of the overcrowded industrial areas further away from their places of work. The use of trams in the borough was halted in the 1950s.

Heliport

Today Battersea has the busiest heliport in the capital, opened in 1959 the helipad can accommodate up to 12,000 landings a year. Depending on the type of vehicle each landing costs between £350 and £1,500.

Land Use

Roques map of the borough in 1760 shows that the majority of land was being used for agriculture. Crops would have included oats, wheat, rye and barley although there would have also been land dedicated to cattle. This map shows a large field running the length of West Hill, sitting south of the road illustrating the origin of the name *Southfields*. It shows the location of the current museum on the edge of North Field. At the time of this map the landscape of the borough would have been dominated by mills, particularly around the area that is now dominated by Southside shopping centre and associated development.

By the time Stanford had produced his map in 1880, the population of Wandsworth had grown from 28,000 in 1851 to 92,000 and the land was being increasingly used for housing. People flocked to the area because of local industries provided the potential for employment. Charles Booth's map of London through categories of wealth in 1898 showed that to the East of the borough people tended to be 'fairly comfortable' while residents to the west were more likely to be 'well-to-do'. Poorer areas tended to be along the Thames, grouped around the railway or along the Wandle valley.

The last map in the workshop shows Wandsworth as it appears today, it shows the first Arndale development in the country but shows no signs of the Greyhound Track that had been there previously. It shows the effect of the Underground system on the area but will soon be out of date if the Northern Line is extended to Nine Elms to accommodate the development of Battersea Power Station. Overall it acts as a clear testament to just how much the borough has changed in the last 250 years.

Rivers

Five rivers flow through or round the Borough of Wandsworth. The majority of these are now hidden under or behind modern buildings and roads

The Thames lies on the Northern edge of the Borough. It has provided a vital link to London for centuries.

1. Beverley Brook divides the parishes of Putney and Barnes.
2. The Graveney forms the boundary between Tooting and Mitcham.
3. Falcom Brook flows through Balham, Tooting and Battersea.
4. The river Wandle which runs through Wandsworth providing water for industries from Saxon times.

The Villages of Wandsworth

Balham

Balham lies between the parishes of Clapham and Streatham on the old Roman road of Stane Street. It remained a small farming community up until the 18th century when wealthy merchants began to build estates that were an easy reach of London.

New commuter links to London furthered the urban expansion of Balham when the Pimlico and Crystal Palace Railway opened in 1856. The opening of Balham station changed the demographics of the area as the town gravitated southwards towards the station. This change is evident when comparing the Rocque 1760 map and Stanford 1880 map. Residential and commercial developments continued to grow from the street patterns made visible by Stanford and still survive today.

Battersea

Battersea has become one of the most densely populated areas in the Borough. Back in Anglo-Saxon England it was just a single estate which was granted in 693 to the nuns of Barking. The land in Battersea was extremely fertile lending itself well to the occupation of market gardening. The Market Gardens are still visible on Stanford's map (1880) and lie in-between York Road and the railway line. Lavender and asparagus was common and corn was ground in the mills which lined the river.

The industrial transformation from Rocque's (1760) to Stanford's (1880) map is perhaps the most significant. Industries that arrived include Price's Candle factory which opened in 1843 and then the famous Battersea Power Station in June 1933. From 1792 to 1891, the population of Battersea grew from 2,160 to 150,458.

Earlsfield

Earlsfield lies on the ancient road between Upper Tooting and Wandsworth, occupying land east of the River Wandle. Rocque's 1760 map shows that during the 18th century the area consisted of open fields and was predominantly agricultural with the exception of a small amount of industry along the Wandle which ran parallel to Garratt Lane. Some farm buildings are marked on the map near Burntwood Lane.

The Nine Elms to Basingstoke line was built in the 1830s and the train line is clear on Stanford's 1880 map. Earlsfield Station opened in 1884 and as a result, urban development in Earlsfield was slower and fields and crops were still common at the beginning of the 20th century.



Putney

The ancient village of Putney became an obvious dwelling for settlers as the river bank at this point was naturally higher than any other along the Thames and was therefore less prone to flooding. It became a natural landing stage for travellers who, arriving by boat, would then continue their journey to London by carriage.

Putney had been used as a river crossing from as early as the 13th century. By the 17th century London was growing at such a rapid pace that proposals to build a bridge were put forward to parliament in 1687. However it was not until 1729 that the first bridge was erected. The bridge is visible on Rocque's 1747 map and on the 1760 map used in the workshop, as is Putney High Street and the rapidly growing village. In contrast, Stanford's 1880 map shows the development of Putney into a busy London suburb with the opening of the new railway station in 1846, which linked Richmond to Battersea.

Roehampton

Roehampton appears in 14th century records as a tiny hamlet which later developed into a small village largely populated by farmers. In Tudor and Stuart England the land, now known as Richmond park, was used as a royal hunting ground. A portion of the land was gifted by Charles I to Sir Richard Weston, Chancellor of the Exchequer and later Lord Treasurer of England. Weston built a mansion on the land, followed shortly by others. Many of these large houses still stand and can be seen on Rocque's 1760 map. They are now occupied by institutions such as Queen Mary's Hospital and Roehampton Institute.

Unlike other villages in the borough no dramatic changes are evident by the time of Stanford's 1880 map and the spread of suburbia did not reach Roehampton until the mid-20th century. The modern ordnance survey map of the area shows the development of 1950s council building such as the Alton and Dover House Estates.

Tooting

Tooting began as a series of settlements next to the River Graveney and along the Roman road from London to Chichester. By the time in which the cartographer Rocque had produced his maps of London, published in 1747, separate villages of Tooting Bec and Tooting Graveney had merged out of the existing settlements. During this time a number of wealthy merchants built mansions in the area, in order to have a country home within easy reach of London.

In the 19th century further urbanisation can be identified through the London maps of Edward Stanford. New roads and buildings have sprung up to cover the Tooting countryside. Developments in communication networks, including railways, omnibus routes which ran as far south as Gipsy Hill and post office buildings are all in use.

Wandsworth

Archaeological finds at the mouth of the River Wandle at Wandsworth indicate the presence of Iron Age people although they do not necessarily indicate a settlement

existed here. 140 years before Rocque's map (1760) a plan of All Farthing Estate shows that buildings in the town were mainly large homes belonging to wealthy merchants. By 1660 most of these houses were built of brick and tile although it appears that many of the poor were still living in thatched homes. While Wandsworth town saw rapid development in the 1700s the hamlet of Garret remained relatively unchanged until the mid 1800s. The census of 1851 recorded that virtually all the people living in Garret were labourers.

Mapping the Centuries

Post Workshop Activity Suggestions

DT/History

- Make your own model houses
From the discussion during the session the children may like to develop their ideas on future buildings and you could go on to use recycled material and add them to a place on the map.

Drama/History

- Freeze Frames/ Mini Drama
Split the class into groups of 3-5 and ask each group to act out or freeze frame the inhabitants of a different area of the borough during different time periods e.g.
 1. Garratt 1720
 2. Tooting Graveney 1747
 3. Roehampton 1450

Literacy

- Ask the class to write a letter describing a particular area of the borough to a family member living in a different part of the country. They could imagine they are a well-educated person who has just moved to the area for work. Ask the children to think about what the area would look like, what jobs would most of the people living in that area have, what amenities were accessible and how the locals have travelled (e.g. in a horse drawn carriage, on horseback or on foot. (possibly by train from 1803 or tram from 1880).
Plot the route on an old map to see how they could have got into Central London at that time

Further Resources:

- You may find the following website useful if you are looking at different kinds of buildings: www.greatbuildings.com
- You may also find more information using the Local History Service and archive at Battersea Library:
http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/info/200064/local_history_and_heritage/238/heritage_and_local_history/1